ACADEMY
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MS. 56 #15

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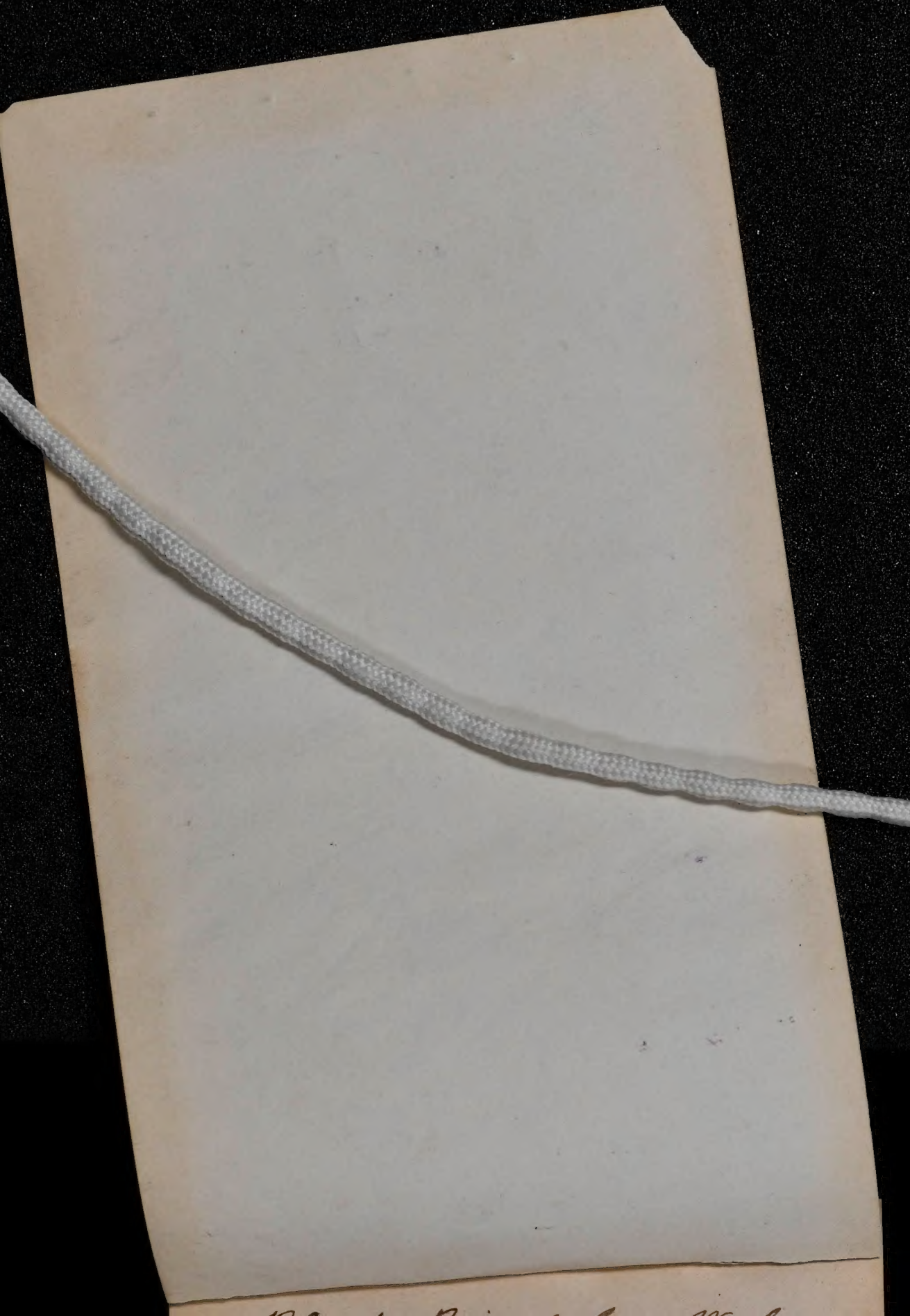


Plants Recieved from Washington D.C. Oct 20. 1894.

Addressed to Prof. Allac Farlane

1 Abelia floribunda. Caprifoliaceae
2 Acanthus nigra — Acanthaceae
3 Aer polymorpha. Sapindaceae
4 Achilea millifolium. roseum. Compositae
5 Actinida Kolomikta. Ternstroemiaceae
6 Acorus graminifolia gramineus Aroideae
7 Agrostema coronaria Caryophyllaceae
8 Ajuga reptans. — Labiatae
9 Akebia quinata — Lardizabalaceae
10 Allium fistulosum Liliaceae
11 Ampelopsis (Veitchii syn tricuspidata) Ampelidae
12 Amsonia salicifolia. Apocynaceae
13 Anemone Japonica Ranunculaceae
14 Aquilegia (Californica) formosa var. alba. "
15 Aralia papyrifera Araliaceae
16 " pentaphylla syn Panax
17 Astilbe Japonica Spiraea Saxifragaceae
18 Aubretia deltoidea Cruciferae
19 Bambusa Fortunii Gramineae
20 Boemeria nivea — Urticaceae
21 Campanula rapunculoides Campanulaceae
22 Cenissa foetida.
23 Chelone barbata. Lyonii

Washington plants. Oct 20. 1894

1 many flowered abelia. March. Ht. 3 ft. Mexico. 1842
2 Black. A. July. to Sept. Ht. 3 ft. Portugal 1759
3 Many-shaped. Japan.
4 Rosy. Yarrow. Summer 1½–3 ft. England.
5. Chinibrig shrub. Summer. Rare. N. & Asia 1880
6 Grass leaved. Calamus. China. 1896
7 Crowned. July. 1–2 ft. S. Europe 1596
8 Creeping. May. P. Britani.
9 five leaved. March 10 ft. Climb shrub. Chusan 1845
10
11 A. tricuspidata. 3 pointed. Japan. 1868
12 Willow leaved. A. Summer. 1½–2½ ft. N. America. 1812
13 Japanese. Autumn. 2–3 ft. Japan 1844
14. Beautiful. A. May to Sept. 2–4 N. America.
15 A. papyrifera
16 5 leaved. A. Sym Panax spinosa. 20 ft. Japan.
17 Japanese A. May 1–2 ft. Japan.
18 Deltoid. A. 2 to 4 inches. Naples. 1710
19 Fortune's B. 1 to 2 ft. Japan.
20 Snowy. 3 to 4 ft. China.
21 Ranunculus like b. June 2–4 Europe
22

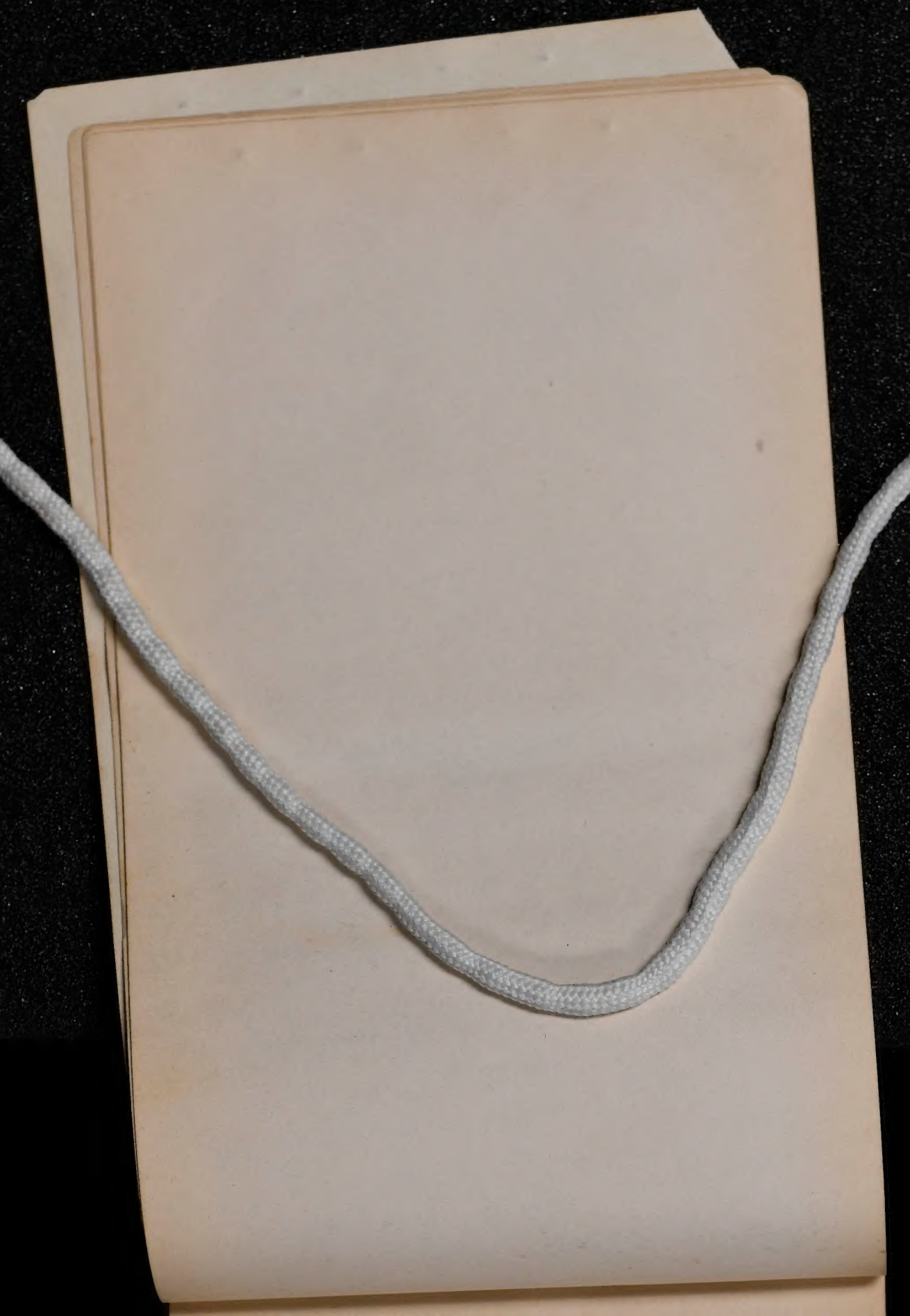
24 Cirtus trifoliata
25 Clematis flammula
26 " paniculata
27 Clitoria mariana
28 Coreopsis tenuifolia
29 Dentoria gracilis
30 Digitalis purpurea
31 Dolichos Japonicus
32 Elymus glauca
33 Eulalia Japonica variegata
34 " " zebrina.
35 " univittata.
36 Fragaria Indica
37 Forsythia viridissima
38 Funkia grandiflora
39 " sieboldii
40 Helianthus multiflorus
41 " mollis
42 Hemerocalis Altissimorffiana
43 Heuchera sanguinea
44 Hibiscus coccineus
45 Hieracium auriantiacum
46 Hovenia dulcis
47 Hyacinthus candicans
48 Hydrangea quercifolia
49 Hypericum moserianum
50 Iberis corifolia
51 Iris. — nativi s/.
52 Katsura Japonica
53 Kalmia latifolia

2
3
4
5
6
7
8

54 Lathyrus latifolia
55 Leucojum aestivum
56 Lonicera aurea reticulata
57 " Standesii
58 Lysimachia clethroidea
59 " nummularifolia
60 Lythrum salicaria
61 Melia azedrach
62 Monarda Kalmiana
63 Montbretia crocosmiflora
64 Mahonia Japonica
65 Ophiopogon gracilis
66 " Jaburan
67 Pachysandra terminalis
68 Papaver bracteata
69 Philadelphus laxus
70 " Ketelerii
71 Phlox amoena
72 " subulata
73 Platycodon grandiflorum
74 Plumbago Larpentae
75 Potentilla formosa
76 Primula halycanthe
77 Pyrethrum Tancassicum
78 " corymbosum
79 Rudbeckia maxima
80 " speciosa
81 Reineckia carnea

02 Shrubvalthia

82 Rhus byalbea
83 Retinospora plumosa aurea
84 Salisburia adiantifolia
85 Saxifraga cordifolia
86 " sarmentosa
87 Sedum Kamchatka
88 " Hibernicum
89 Silphium perfoliatum
90 Solanum gracilis
91 Spiraea filipendula
92 Syringa (Persia) laciniata
93 Tamarix Gallica
94 Tradescantia Virginica
95 Tritoma corolina
96 Tyertis lucita
97 Yucca gigantea
98 Verbena venosum
99 Veratrum fuscatum
100 Weigelia amabilis
101 " rosea
102 Yucca filamentosa
103 " nectariophorum
104 _____ no label.



Plants received from Cambridge
Botanic garden — November 1894.
Through Mr. Freeman

1 Oenothera fruticosa
2 Agrimonia Eupatoria — Rosaceae
3 Ajuga reptans
4 Alyssum argenteum
5 Ansonia Tabernaemontanum
6 Anemone Pennsylvanicum
7 Antennaria plantaginifolia
8 Aquilegia chrysantha
9 " flavescens
10 Arabis albida
11 " confusa
12 Aristolochia clematitis
13 Artemisia Pontica
14 " vulgaris
15 Aster diffusus "
16 " laevis "
17 " Novae-Angliae
18 " [illegible]
19 " [illegible]
20 Astilbe Japonica
21 Baltonia glastifolia
22 Campanula carpatica
23 " fragilis
24 " Persicaefolia
25 " rapunculoides

Harvard plants.

1
2 Cupatoria. 1-2 ft. U. St. Britain.
3 Nepeta. May. Britain.
4 Pulmonaria. June 1-2 ft. Germany. 1759
5
6 Nay.
7
8 golden. ft. May. 1-2 ft. 1772
9 Yellow.
10 White. A. Jan.- May. 6-9 inches. Russia & Germany 1778
11
12 christalina ft. 2 ft. U. States.
13 Portini 3 ft Austria. 1775
14 common. May. 3-4 ft Britain
15
16
17 Aster. W. S. 1st & 8ct.
18
19
20
21
22 Cupathian C. June to August. 9 inch Transylvania 1774
23 Fragile C. July & August. 4 to 6 inches. S. Italy.
24 Peach leaved. July & August 1-3 ft Britain.
25 Ranunculus like. June 2-4 ft. Europe.

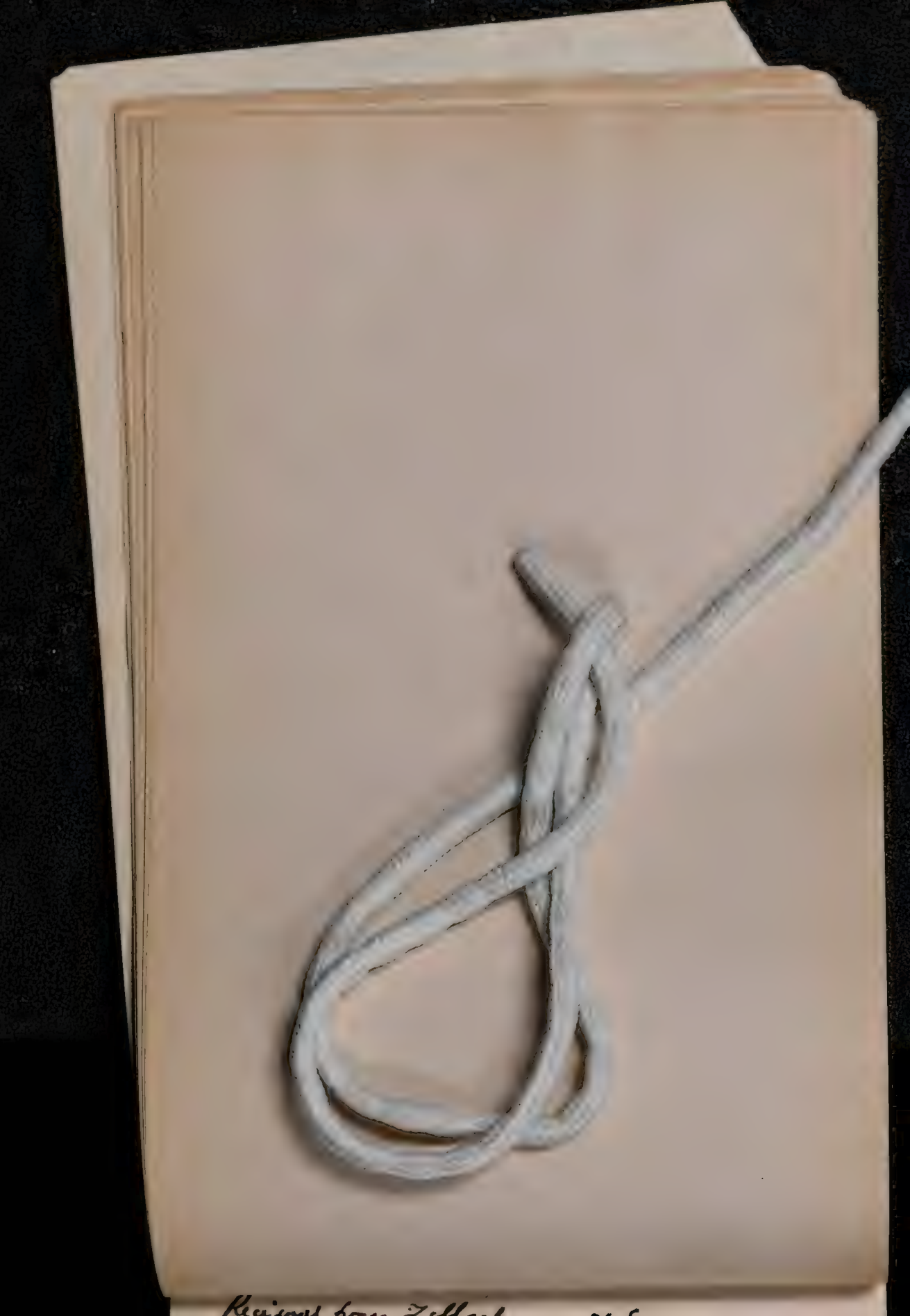
26 Cassia Marylandica
27 Centaurea macrocephala
28 Cerastium arvense
29 Clematis recta
30 Coreopsis delphinifolia
31 " lanceolata
32 " verticillata
33 Cruciella stylosa
34 Dianthus atro-rubens
35 " barbatus
36 " fragrans
37 " latifolius
38 " Seguieri
39 " viscoides-compacta
40 Digitalis hybridus
41 " tomentosa
42 Dipsacus [illegible]
43 [illegible]
44 Erigeron flabellare
45 Erysimum cuspidatum
46 Eupatorium alt[illegible]
47 " [illegible]
48 [illegible]
49 [illegible]
50 [illegible] mollugo
51 Geum atro-sanguineum
52 " nivale album
53 " triflorum
54 Gypsophilla dichotoma

55 Helenium autumnale
56 " Hoopsii
57 Helianthus giganteus
58 " grosse-serratus
59 " laevis
60 " rigidus
61 " strumosus
62 " tuberosus
63 Hemerocalis fulva
64 Hydrangea arborescens
65 Hydrophyllum Virginicum
66 Iris cristata
67 " versicolor
68 Lepachys pinnata
69 Lychnis chalcedonica
70 " coronaria - bicolor
71 Lysimachia nummularia
72 Mimulus cardinalis
73 Monarda fistulosa
74 Myosotis semperflorens
75 Nepeta grandiflora
76 Origanum vulgare
77 Papaver nudicaulis
78 Pardanthus Chinensis
79 Penstemon difusa
80 " Mackayanus
81 " pulchellus
82 " Torreyi
83 Petasites vulgaris

4. Phlox Carolina

84 Phlox Carolina
85 " glaberrima
86 " paniculata
87 " reptans
88 " subulata
89 Plantago cynops
90 Platypodon grandiflora
91 Polemonium coeruleum
92 " flavum
93 " pauciflorum
94 " pulchellum
95 " reptans
96 Poterium Canadensis
97 Pyrethrum roseum
98 " uliginosum
99 Physostegia Virginiana
100 Pycnanthemum lanceolatum
101 [illegible]
102 " laciniata
103 " speciosa
103a " subtomentosa
104 Saxifraga cordifolia
105 " crassifolia
106 Scabiosa Caucasica
107 Sedum acre
108 Senecio suaveolens
109 Silphium integrifolium
110 " perfoliatum

111 Solidago canadensis
112 " lanceolata
113 " rugosa
114 " serotina
115 " Shortii
116 Spiraea arnicus
117 " lobata
118 Stachys palustris
118a " lanata
119 Statice Caroliniana ?
120 Stellaria holostea
121 Stenactis speciosa
122 Stokesia cyanea
123 Tanacetum vulgare
124 Teucrium canadensis
125 Thermopsis Caroliniana
126 Thymus lanuginosus
127 " vulgaris
128 Tradescantia Virginica
129 Trifolia panonicum
130 Uvularia grandiflora
131 Verbascum Olympicum
132 " Phanicium?
133 Vernonia Arkansana
134 Veronica gentianoides
135 " incana
136 " longifolium
137 " pectinata
138 " rupestris
139 Viola cucullata
140 " " alba
141 Zizia aurea
142
143
144



Received from Wellesley & Sons:
April 29. 1895.

1 Paulownia imperialis
2 Tilia Americana
" Europea
3 4 Acer pseudo-platanus
5 " platanoides laciniatum
6 " campestre
7 " striatum
8 " spicatum
9 " Lobelii
10 Magnolia Fraseri
11 " purpurea
12 " tripetala
13 " acuminata
14 " conspicua
15 " macrophylla
16 " Lennii
17 Quercus robur
18 " coccinea
19 " dentata
20 Catalpa speciosa
21 Betula papyracea
22 " lutea
23 " alba-laciniata
24 Pyrus aucuparia
25 Pinus cephalonica
26 " Nordmanniana
27 Abies Engelmanii
28 " Canadensis
29 " excelsa
30 Pinus austriaca
31 " densiflora
32 Retinospor squarrosa
33 " plumosa
34 Juniperus stricta

From Mechanic's April 29. 1893

From Meehan's April 29. 1895.
(Continued)

35 Larix Europea
36 Thuya occidentalis
37 " Meehani
38 Biotea orientalis
39 Cupressus Lawsoniana
40 Podocarpus Japonica
41 Hippophea rhamnoides
42 Fagus sylvatica
43 " purpurea
44 " asplenifolia
45 Aesculus rubicunda
46 Platanus orientalis
47 Cercis canadensis
48 Koelreuteria paniculata
49 Aralia racemosa
50 " Japonica
51 Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus
52 Gymnocladus Canadensis
53 Pterostyrax hispidum
54 Halesia diptera
55 Caragana arborescens
56 Hydrangea arborescens
57 " paniculata (10 plants).
58 Hypericum ameum
59 " moserianum
60 Viburnum acerifolium
61 " lantana
62 " molle
63 " plicatum
64 " oxycoccus
65 Cornus sanguinea
66 " florida var rubra
67 " alba
68 " circinata

[illegible] copies 27.8.93. (Continued)

69 Jasminum officinale
70 " nudiflorum
71 Weigelia floribunda
72 " amabilis
73 " rosea
74 Bignonia radicans
75 Wistaria magnifica
76 Vitis heterophylla
77 Celastrus scandens
78 Forsythia suspensa
79 Eleagnus umbellatus
80 Spiraea carpinifolia
81 " paniculata
82 " calycinum
83 " bumalda
84 " callosa
85 " chamaedrifolia
86 Desmodium Japonicum
87 " penduliflorum (2 plants)
88 Halesia diptera
89 Berchemia volubilis
90 Xanthoceras sorbifolia
91 Buddleia curviflora
92 Lespedeza bicolor
93 Aronia hirtella
94 Actinidia polygama
95 Cercis Japonica
96 Lagerstraemia indica
97 Paliurus aculeatus
98 Staphylea pentaphylla
99 Amygdalus nana
100 " alba

Accepted April 29. 95. (Corrected)

Specimens April 29. 95. (Completed)

101 Exochorda grandiflora
102 Chionanthus Virginicus
103 Chionanthus praecox
104 Lonicera standeshii
105 Colutea arborescens
106 Nevensia alabamensis
107 Sophora Japonica
108 Rhus cotinoides
109 " Osbeckii
110 Andromeda arborea
111 Amelanchier botryapium
112 Acacia julabrissin
113 Rubus odoratus
114 Berberis Thunbergii
115 Deutzia scabra
116 Philadelphus Gordonii
117 Callicarpa purpurea

117 species and varieties.
127 plants.

Received from the Briggs & Conard Co.

West Grove. Pa. May 2. 1895.

1 Spiraea Thunbergii
2 " Blue
3 " callosa superba
4 " Billardii
5 Althea arborea
6 " alba plena
7 " Banner
8 " var. laced.
9 Tamarix Africana
10 Philadelphus Grandiflorus
11 Ligustrum calli " plant
12 Lonicera Halliana
13 Viburnum plicatum 2 plants
14 Deutzia gracilis
15 Weigelia grandiflora
16 Hydrangea edulis
17 Cytisus trifoliata
18 Wistaria Sinensis
19 Blue snow flower
20 Phlox
21 Rose Moschata alba
22 " Rubiginosa
23 Iris florentina
24 Clematis Henryi
25 Hybrid Paniculata
26 Black fringe tree
27 Lonicera tatarica
28 Viburnum Macrocephalum 3 ft. 3 ft. 6
29 Clematis Paniculata

Mexicanæ ferns. in Museum Herbarium

Mexican ferns. in Museum Herbarium

Asplenium furcatum. Thunb.

We have two small fronds of this widely distributed fern from Mexico & one specimen sent from Europe evidently taken from a cultivated plant.

It is conspicuous by its rigidly parallel veined & prismoid pinnae & the dense dark hair-like scales of the rachis.

Asplenium ebeneum. L. (Queretaro. Mex.)

This specimen resemble our A. ebeneum as found in this locality but the pinnae are not so closely set on the rachis. The superior base is truncate & prolonged into a short auricle. lower edge is entire, sharply incised at the apex. This approaches A. multijugum Wall. an East Indian species. It is not however rooting at the apex and the pinnae are narrower than in A. multijugum.

Asplenium trichomanes L

Queretaro. Mex.

This is a peculiar form of this cosmopolitan species. Hooker has brought together under this name numerous synonyms. after much labour & inspection. of plants from widely separated geographical localities. & which seem to agree in specific characters

Asplenium monanthemum L

Conception del Uraguay.
Coll. Niederlein

This come under the name of A. lunulatum Sw but I doubt if it belongs under that species. The description of A. monanthemum

pinnae numerous 1/2 - 3/4 in long horizontal patent approximate at length deciduous sessile or nearly so. obliquely semi oblong & straight. - - - superiour base dilated into an auricle parallel with the margin. inferior base

cut off in a straight line

cut off in a straight line
half or more. the lengths
of the pinna
sori few. 4-6

Pellaea skinneri Hook

Mexico

This is a fern, but little
known. deltoid-ovate -
acuminate etc.
Hab. Guatemala. (G. U. Skinner Esq)
Hooker says. - "Four specimens of this
Fern, sent to me by Mr Skinner, are
all that is known to me of this
distinct Fern. and I cannot refer
it to any described species nor
point out to any one to which
it is closely allied." Hook Sp. Filicum
An excellent plate is given in this
work.
Hemsley. in Biologia Centrali-Americana
quotes. Guatemala. (Skinner) No locality.
Motagua valley (Godman & Salvin).

[redacted] identical with
[redacted] description and his
plate. only that ours has
more scales on the rachis. &
[redacted] "at base" only.

Pellaea cordata J. Smith

Pellaea flexuosa Link.

Paso de Jura. Juluco. Mex.

Hooker keeps those two Ferns separate. the chief difference being the shape of the rachis. and states that, "in cultivation they retain their respective characters; but we do recieve from our botanical ~~collectors~~ travellers, mixed with the true P. flexuosa specimens which if they had been sent apart we should be disposed to refer to P. cordata, accompanied by others which being partially zigzag only at the summit of the frond, seem to indicate a passage from the one to the other."

Hemsley includes both forms under P. cordata J. Sm. & says "The greater part of the specimens enumerated belong to the form called flexuosa which Fournier retains as a distinct species; and Eaton (Pro. Am. Acad XVIII - 187) says that in well developed fronds

says that in well developed fronds the zigzag habit is very conspicuous, and it is perhaps as well to keep the two (i.e. P. cordata & P. flexuosa) apart."

Our specimens are from the same locality, but came on separate sheets so I have kept them separate as above advised.

Pellaea densa (Brack.) Hook

Cerro Piracho Tegucigalpa
Dr. Niederlein Honduras

This little fern is found in N.W. America from Oregon to California Hooker states that he found "a peculiarity on the upper side of the pinnules when highly magnified, (as shown in one of our figures Tab. CXXV. f 2.) namely an appearance of white close pressed parallel hairs lying in the direction of the margins tapering at each end like the hairs of some Malpighiaceous plant. A high magnifying power shows that these are

not separable from the cuticle but are rather lodged in it.

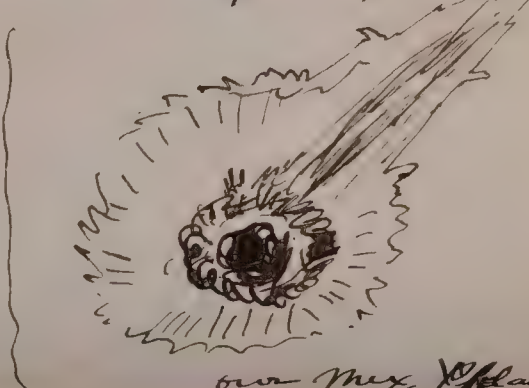
Our specimen, though meagre, shows this feature clearly, and it is also interesting from the fact of Dr Niederlein's collecting it in Honduras. thus extending its range to Central America. Grass valley, California. quoted as the southernmost locality.

Polypodium incanum Sw

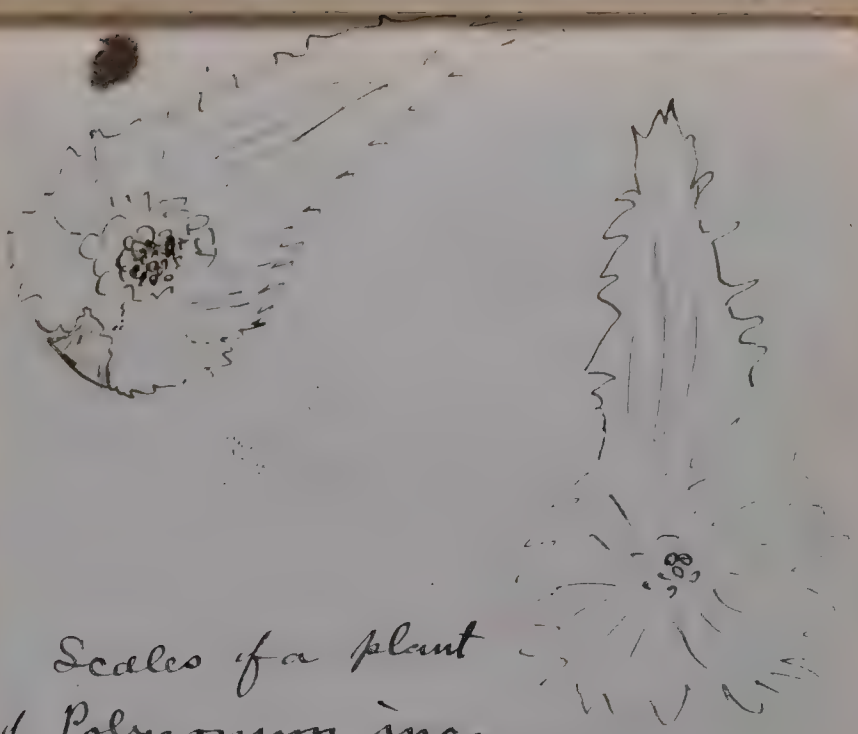
Mexico.

This may be right.
Britton & Brown give but a faint idea of the appearance of the ~~fr~~ scales which clothe the under side of the fronds.

Britton & Brown

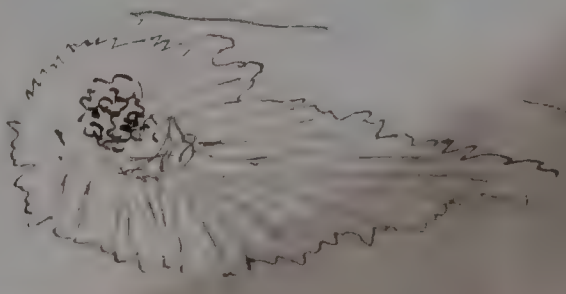


our Mex. Polypod.



Scales of a plant
of Polygonum incanum
Collected in N. Carolina
by. Meehan, Leidey, & Co.
July 1880

The sori on the edges of your plant.
project very conspicuously. imbedded
& surrounded by the
peltate, lacinate scales.



P. incanum.
Georgiana Fla.
U. S. [illegible] 4/20/92

Polypodium plumula H.B.K

Mex.

A species common everywhere on the mainland & Islands of Tropical America.

our specimens are evidently from young plants.

P. incanum Sw.

The scales of P. squamatum L. (P. thysanolepis A. Braun) ~~have scales~~ are almost similar to those I have sketched for P. incanum. This character is common to the group ~~varying~~ brown at the centre & varying only in the laciniation & ~~longest~~ the length of the acuminate ends of the scales.

Yesterday March 18th 99. Eliot walk out to Kennington

Yesterday March 18th 99. Eleet. walk out to Kennington's old quarry. Overbrook to gather mosses.
It was a typical March day, the wind blowing in sudden gusts. Sharp pelting showers followed alternating with warm sunshine. The grass everywhere seemed to be getting on its green garb. I noticed the first of the little Hyla. in some swampy land along 63rd St above. Landsdowne & in some trees close by. numbers of the crow Blackbird or Purple Grackle (Quiscalis quiscula).
I did not get as many mosses in the old quarry that I had expected. I collected about 6 species, from No. 65 — 70. the last being a species of Jungermania. This I found on the right or east side of the old driveway just within Kennington's old entrance.
Among the dead leaves at this spot I found a little salamander, about 6 in long. of a dark brown color. prominent eyes & perfect feet. The little fellow was probably chilled as he did not move any so I buried him snugly under the protection of the leaves. & left him to his fate.

2.

Green Dragon Meadow.

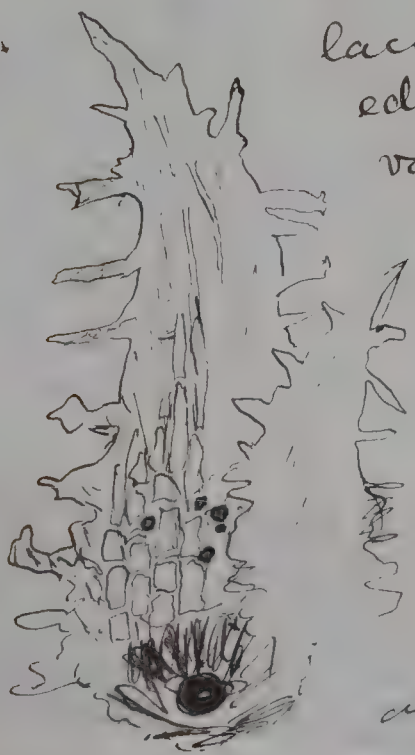
It is an old meadow. There are many like it throughout Delaware & Chester Co. Any ordinary person would pass it by. Even the farmer who owns it I suppose care but little for it. I do not know his name. I named it as above from the circumstance of my having found at the upper end of it (last fall) several specimens in fruit of Arum or Arisaema dracontium Schott. "Green Dragon or "Dragon root". To reach it. Take the West Chester Rd cars, getting off at Darby Creek, and go along the side road just a little west of the creek. My meadow is West of the creek which flows under the road just a 1/4 of a mile below the main road. At the upper end of the meadow the creek divides into two smaller streams the one on the south comming down through hills & meadows & the one on the North comming through the rocky woods. Witch hazel & Strawberry bushes are quite abundant. The rocks at the head of the meadow are quite striking mosses abound everywhere. & altogether the locality can furnish many interesting subjects for the student of nature.

the locality can furnish many interesting subjects for the student of nature.

March 11th I made a trip to Green Dragon Meadow. and gathered about a doz specimen. representing about 7 or 8 species. see Nos 50 – 64. many of these I got along the high bank of the side road on the roots of trees. Inside the fence along the south side of the meadow is very moist & a species of Atrichum is very abundant. Along the banks of the creek and on the stones in the water, at the upper end are many species which I hope to collect & study.

Polypodium Thaidense ? Sm ?

This is another of the Lepidotae group of Polypodiums of which P. incanum is the type. our specimens are evidently from a young plant. as they show no signs of sori. The scales are beautifully laciniated. the edge cut up into variously shaped ciliated segments. thickened & often showing a tendancy to split at the point - cellular structure at base of scale



coriaceaceous

Fronds from 1½ to 4 inches long. ~~ovate~~ oblong lanceolate lowest pinnae longest obtuse
= 1' long. 2" wide. Pinnae distant

lowest pinnae longest obtuse
= 1' long. 2" wide. pinnae distant

confluent. naked V. above densely
(pus scales only)
scurvy beneath with the appressed
ferruginous scales. dark brown to
black at the disk.

edges & pinnae are evidently revolute
owing to the density of the scurfiness.

Nothochlaena ferruginea Hook

Fronds 6 - 10 inches in length.
clothed on the upper side with white
stiff hairs & on the lower densely with
ferruginous hairs. The sori are dark
colored. but not as black as Hooker's
description would lead one to believe.
The pinnae are mostly sessile
as Hooker states but frequently they
are short pedicled as in our
specimen.

Nothochlaena pinnata Hook

with dense scaly under surface.
Like spec in my own determin.

April. 8. 1899.

A party of the Phila. Moss Chapter made a trip to the upper Wissahickon for Mosses.

The party included Mrs Lowe, Mr. Kront & my wife. We met by previous arrangement at 8th & Chestnut at 1.30 P. M and proceeded via the Chestnut Hill cars to a street which starts off from Germantown Ave just before where the cars turn up to Chestnut Hill park.

This street or lane led down to the Wissahickon and was very rich in mosses. We followed the path along the North side of the creek for a short distance but as we could not keep up to Mr. Kront & Mrs Lowe who were walking ahead at a fast trot we decided to turn back & thoroughly work up our locality.

I collected about 22 species of mosses but there were many more just comming into fruit which I did not take

18 of these I kept and

fruit which I did not take

18 of these I kept and include Nos 83 – 101 of my collecting book.
Took the car home again about 3. P. M. reaching home about 6. 30 P. M.

April 15. 1897.

By an arrangement made through the mails. The Phila. Moss Chapter met at 13th & Arch Sts at 1. 30 P. M. and proceeded to Rittenhouse St & Wayne Ave. Germantown.
We walked down Rittenhouse St toward the Wissahickon & gathered some mosses in nice condition on the dry rocks at the Pawnee in R R. Bridge. In a little field surrounded by rocks further on (we gathered) 2 more species. We noticed here Lycopodium complanatum in an inaccessable place among the rocks. Mr Smiley & I left our party about 3. P. M. and

proceeded down along the creek to its mouth ~~on~~. Mr Twilley here left me to go home over the Ridge three miles. & I pursued my way through the park.

At Robinson's Knoll I gathered specimens of Acer negundo & other plants. Salix cordata said to be abundant here I could not find. Bimalla incultata very abundant here. -

Proceeded over the County line Bridge to Chamonix dam where I took the Park trolley's home.

April ~~20~~ 17th 1899

Kaighn's pt. Camden Co. N J -

Tussilago farfara L. which used to grow along the banks of the Delaware just below the ship yard at Kaighn's pt. seems to have been exterminated. New buildings have recently been

erected here & rubbish dumped here

New buildings have recently been erected here & rubbish dumped here & there. I found some Tussilago on the Whiting Company's wharf a year ago. but I found today that the place has been washed away by the tide.

April 20. 1899.

Lester & Essington. Delaware Co. Pa.

Salix sp. A low growing shrub with yellow stems in the water along the R.R. just below the Station. The shrubs that I got the specimens from were opp. the 2nd telegraph pole from the Station S. Make this note so that I may obtain leaves & fruit later on. so that I can distinguish the shrubs from the other vegetation which will spring up. I also got some specimens of another shrub. evidently the same species. on the shore of the Delaware. just at the North fence of the old Lazaretto. The stems in some of those shrubs were black as well as yellow.

April 20. 99. (Continued)

Viola sp.

I found this little plant in the wet strip of land bordering the East side K.K. & also on the bank on the W. side.

It belongs to the Sagittata group, but apparently the descriptions of none of the described sp. fit this plant.

Forming small clumps. rootstock stout. leaves about ½ the length of the petiole. ovate. oblong. obtuse cordate at base with a few large teeth. decidedly glabrous. shining dark green above. ~~Pu~~ reddish or wine-colored beneath. the veins distinctly marked. ~~Pe~~ Pedicles ~~Fls~~. about equaling the leaves in length. Fls. dark blue. all the petals bearded. whitish at base The whole plant succulent.

It possesses certain features of V. ovata but is not villous. Resembles ~~em~~ V. emarginata in the matter of its being succulent. but is certainly

V. emarginata: in the matter of its being succulent. but is certainly not the same leaf.

Caltha palustris L.

I found this in nice condition in the black mucky mud on the shore of the Delaware. just above the Lazarette. This was the object of my trip.

April 23. 1889.

Trip to the Serpentine barrens near Fawkes Run. Delaware Co. Pa S. F. Harvey & H. MacElwee

Viola cucullata Ait.

May 3rd 1899

May 3rd 1899

Angora Woods.

Museum trip for Xanthoxylum americanum. which I obtained in good condition. a little too late however for the Sta. fls.

Collected a quantity of young leaves of Hicoria to show bud scales. The following 3 species along the West end of the Woods. next to Grays lane down to the creek.

82 Hicoria No 1.

leaves dary green pubescent. bud scales pubid smooth inside very hairy hairy outside shoots & young leaves very resinous

83. Hicoria No 2

Lvs many same as 82 but darker ~~green~~ almost brown leaflets narrower 9 in. st

scales small maroon
hairy outside twigs
smooth dark almost black
color. not any part
resinous

84. Hibiscus sp ?

lvs light green large
leaflets 5".
bud scales very large
red almost scarlet color
& quite conspicuous.
slightly resinous

Trip to Delaware Co. Pa
from Eagle Hotel A. Serpentine

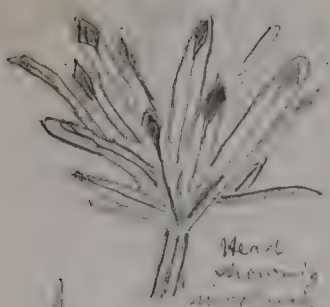
94 Serpentine
from pollen tree in
Rich woods where
Caulophyllum

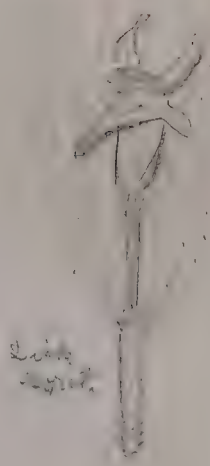
102 Sophora tenera
Magnolia acuminata
Acer Saccharum
Acer Saccharinum

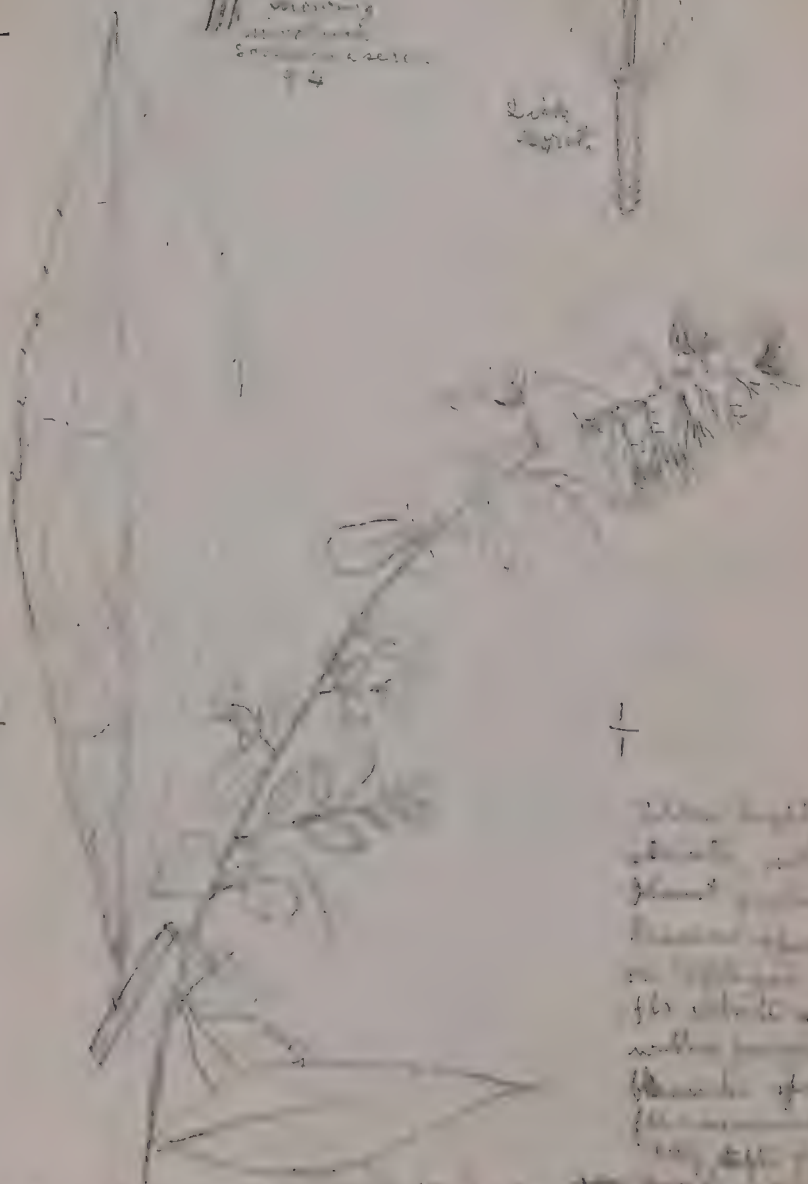
105 Fraxinus
Fraxinus
Fraxinus
Fraxinus

113 Quercus
Quercus
Quercus
Quercus

Thence along
Section line
where P.L. 42 E
Lemmon
also I tree W side of
creek where it is
crossed by R.R.
106 Ft. a minor Ky
Tree a Pine
Witness Key 3 chains
S. 45 W. with its bearing
P.L.S.
42 - Marked Ky.
R.R. embankment runs
NW and SE across Quarter
Quarter. Partially in
Right of Way of R.R.
N.P.







Habenaria clavata (L.) Rydberg

Wildwood Farm

Water fountain sketch

1365

The plant is quite marked on upper with the usual leaves with [illegible] Spreading characteristic with a solitary [illegible] blue flower.

The head of the water [illegible] [illegible]

1366 Water fountain Wildwood Farm. 2

In this sketch of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

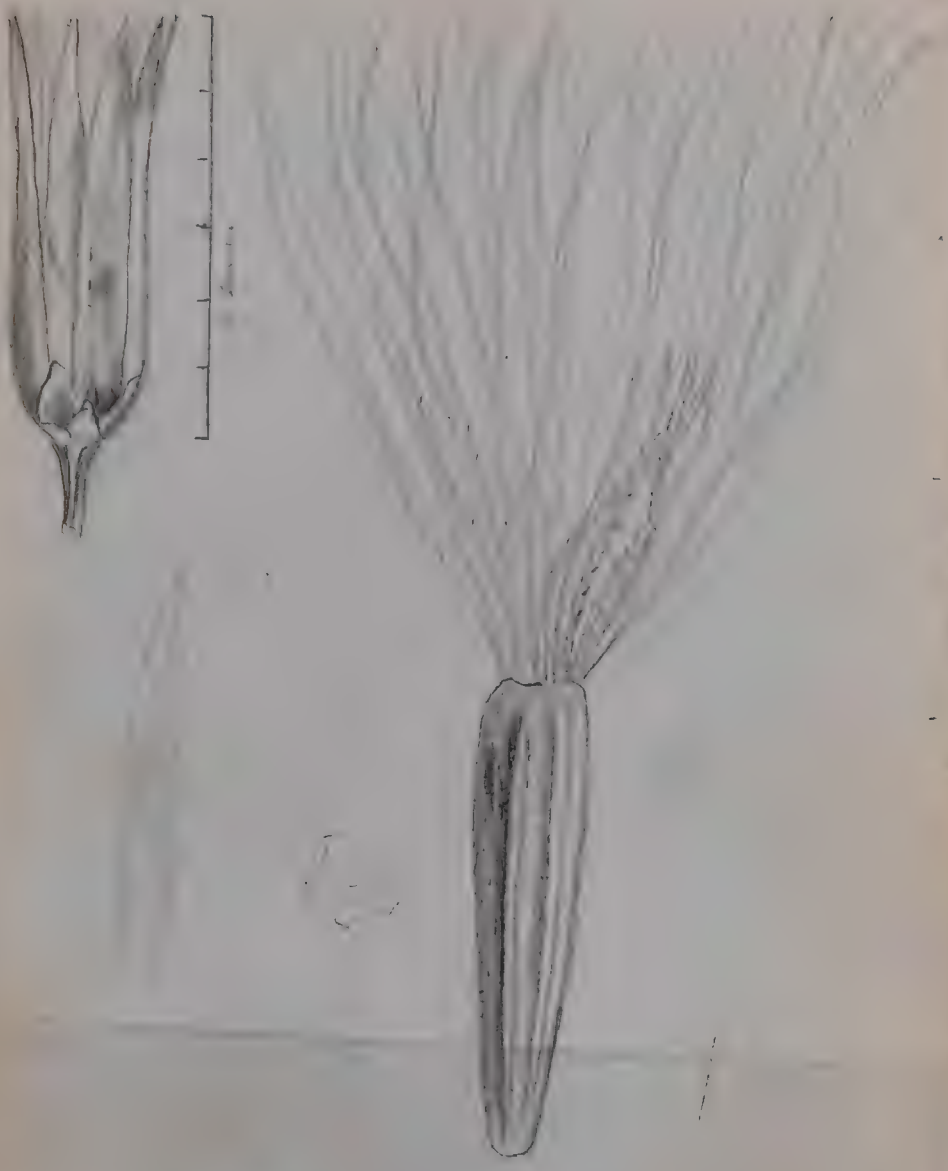
[illegible]

1340. [illegible]

[illegible]

1368 [illegible]

[illegible]



1362. *Nicolaia bifoliata* Ridl.

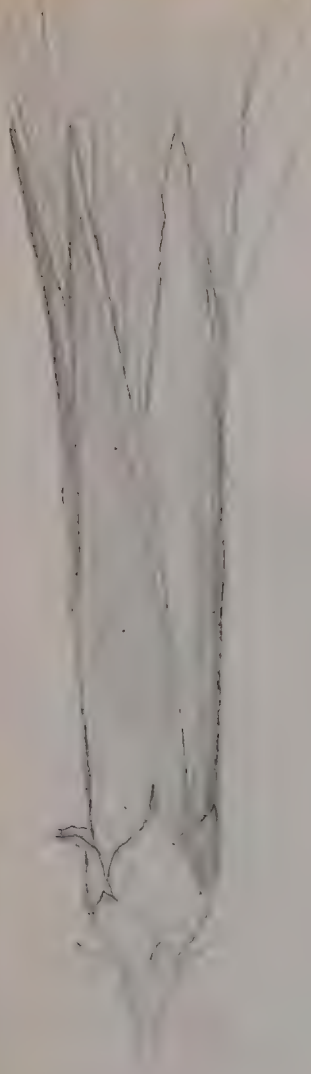
a. The flower from which the [illegible] and
d. [illegible] the three [illegible]
with 11 florets each.
The slight difference in the size of
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
The shape of the [illegible]

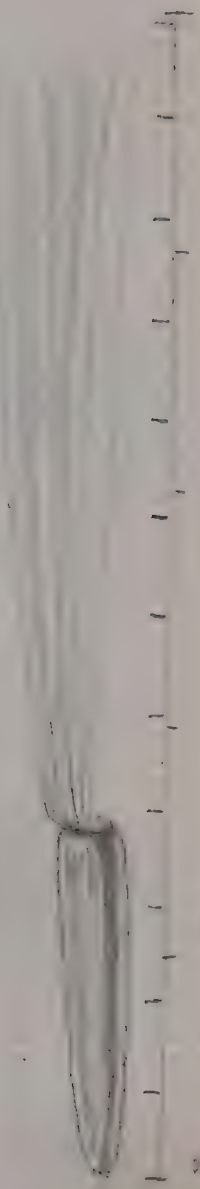
The shape of the leaves of [illegible] triangular, lanceate, ovate, cordate etc [illegible] following groups. But the closing description of the [illegible] sagittate or [illegible] would [illegible] sufficiently. The description of [illegible] however fits our [illegible].

I notice that the veins [illegible] sharply defined [illegible].

1369

1869





A flower-head
bract with white
margin shorter
than the pappus
A seed contains
a single flower

Pappus unequal,
inner ones

seed with
white
pappus
more
than

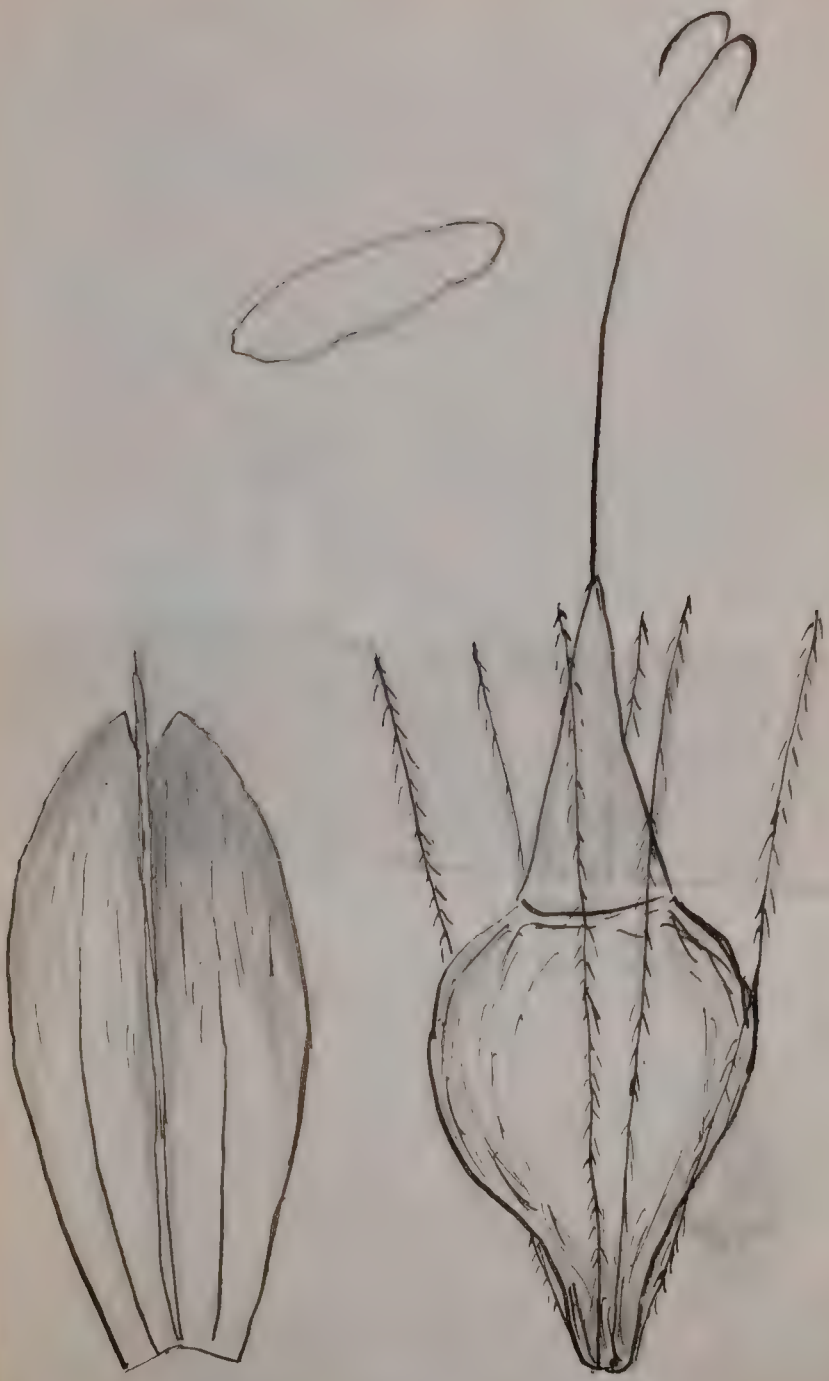
1774, Nabalus altissimus L. Hook

Campanula rapunculoides L

this differs from C. divaricata in the campanulate form of the fl. It is rotate in the latter sp. C. rapunculoides L has slender habit. few flowered one sided raceme. leaves. crenate dentate, serrate in the other sp.

Hieracium Pseudo-Pilosella L. differs from H. scabrum in its more slender habit absence of cauline leaves, densely glandular caesium pod tapering achene.

807. Bellerophon apicalis (Sby) Brown.



Rhynchospora glomerata (L.) Vahl.

Physcapora

1757. Browns a/c

1757. Bromus sp

This grass comes near B. secalinus L but has not the robust appearance of that species.

The chief points of distinction are as follows: —

Plants slender 2 to 3 ft high upper part smooth & glabrous, leaves 3" to 4" long & about 1/2" wide. Sheaths shorter than the nodes. both sheaths & leaves densely pubescent with soft white hairs, spreading on the leaves & reflexed on the sheaths.

Spike containing 4-6 perfect fls. lower empty scale 3 nerved upper empty scale 7 nerved, flowering scales smooth

about 4" long bearing
straight awns 4" to 5" long
between the teeth. nerves
of the rounded flowering scale
obscure. palet about ½"
shorter than the flowering
scale + ciliate.

This plant is growing
in dense patches along the
R.R. at Girard Pt., Phila.

Prunus fruits

Prunus fruits

Plums. No 1.

July 12. 1900

Prunus sp (P. domestica.

delicious plum a ~~reddish~~ reddish - pink color taste pleasant, very slightly acid. flesh dull-yellowish transparent with fibrils from circumference to stone. ~~Dimensions~~ about as long as it is wide, slightly compressed along the plainly marked (suture?)

length	1 1/2'	flesh parting readily from stone.
greatest diameter	1 5/8'	
diameter at plane of suture	1 1/2'	
Length of stone	5/8" —	7/8'
Width "	7/16 —	5/8
thickness "	5/16 —	3/16

surface slightly wrinkled with 2 channels on each side near the edge. Fr. bought at a stall.

No 2

Prunus sp A plum bought at a stall 2 + Dock July 11. 1908

brown color roundish, flat at the apices

length 1 5/16'

greatest diameter 1 5/8'

diameter at plane of obscure suture 1 1/2'

flesh firm orange-yellow translucent but showing no tendrils. taste sweet - acidulous, slightly astringent.

length of stone 3/4'

breadth " " 3/4'

thickness " 3/8'

flesh clinging to the roughened surface of stone.